MEDICINES GIVEN AWAY---TREATMENT FREE

At the McCoy Offices, 715 13th St. N.W., up to and Including Saturday, April 4-Something Regarding Dr. McCoy's Professional Record.

DR. M'COY'S RECORD.

The Six Years of Preparation. Matriculant at University of New York 1876 Winner of famous Loomis prize....February, 1879 Candidate for Bellevue Hospital appointment, March, 1879

Served as resident physician to Bellevue. .1879-1880 The Founding of a Great Special Prac-

Study in hospitals of London and Dublin, St. Bartholomew's of Lordon, and the Mercer of Dub Formulation of regular treatment for chronic troubles as a result of hospital experience.....1882 Formulation of regular treatment for the cure of entarrhal, bronchial and lung diseases 1983 Annual ment of Dr. McCoy's cures first introduced which led the famous physician to the abandontures and interviews of patients cured. April, 1884 ment of the largest practice in the world, to the Dr. McCoy treating over one thousand patients a Extension of office facilities by employment of

Medicine. The second visit to Europe for further hospital Study and Inspection. Serving in the laboratories of Prof. Koch, at Ber discovery of poison in the blood as the origin of

ment in cases selected from Dr. McCoy's prac-Decided that the laboratories and factories of the McCoy system should be located in Boston. 1894 Dr. McCoy's consultation rooms opened in Bos cure for Deafness.....September, 1895



M. E. Stanton, 45 Groce at., cor. Re-

ing the regular office hours up to The System Presented to the Public. and including that time all are welcome. All medicines given away, all tor McCoy's announcement would be useless. The advice, consultation and treatment adoption and recognition of the Discovery of poison in the blood as the origin of disease, by such an sideration whatever, and no obliga- the attention of the profession as well as the pubtion to pay incurred. This applies the way of hearty tributes of congratulation in the to all patients and covers all dis- public press from Prof. Loomis of the University of New York, Doctor Harvey, secretary of the

mous physician of whom they have others equally as eminent.

Straight upon the announcement and adoption of the New Treatment, there came the news of an treatment, which is attracting the attention of the whole country; that all may have a fair and abundant opof knowing of this wonderful agency which science has at last brought to the aid of mankind, during the first week of the inauguration of Doctor McCoy's practice in Washington the doors of his offices are thrown open to the public and all the people are cordially welcome to his consultation, his care and his treatment absolutely without money and without price. No pay will be received and no obligation to pay incurred. Doctor McCoy's own challenge to his discovery, given in his celebrated Monograph, was that to prove its efficacy to him a treatment must cure by scores and hundreds. Isolated cases might result from chance or accident or natural causes. The hundreds in Washington who are taking advantage of this free week offer will afford the opportunity of proving to the people of this city what has been proven in New England-that Doctor McCoy's treatment cures as no other method ever

Around Doctor McCoy's Record, given in its outline at the head of this article, much that has been accepted by the profession of medicine as the Gospel of Modern Science, so much with which the people have grown familiar from other men, who have taken their words and their knowledge from the Great Master, that it is almost incredible to believe that the life of one man, and he not yet passed the meridian, should have encompassed such a mersure of achievement. The formulation of a treatment for Catarrhal and Bronchial troubles, from which sprang, through Doctor McCoy's students and employes, vast medi-

has cured in the history of the world.



boro, Vt., testifies to Dr. McCoy's skill in curing desfness.

circulated by the ever-familiar portrait of, and interview with, the cured patient, was only an incident of Doctor McCoy's earlier practice.

His Early Practice.

Upon this incident systems of medicines were formed; systems part good and part bad; good nough to encompass the entire ration in their scope, but imperfect enough to fail to satisfy the Commanding Medical Genius who had founded them, Doctor McCoy felt their imperfections too strongly to glory over what he had produced.

March, 1879 Readers of this paper will remember that Chosen by competitive examination, open to all throughout the years that Doctor McCoy's great offices were maintained in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, there was a record of cures that attracted the attention of the whole world, and yet, in spite of that, the great physician felt too strongly the imperfection of the treatment then used, to glory in the fame which followed him.

His Work in Europe.

When in 1802, at the time of the ann of the discovery of Prof. Koch in Berlin, the daily papers chronicled the departure of Doctor McCoy for Europe, there were many who thought that the discovery of Prof. Koch was the object of his European trip.



Mattapan, Mass., testifies to Dr. McCoy's skill in curing Locomotor

expenditure of vast sums of money, to even the difficult mastery of foreign tongues, that he might werk with scientists of other nations; it was a discovery which lay deeper than that; the discovery of poison in the blood as the origin of dis-

His System of Medicine on the Blood

After Doctor McCoy's return from his second tour in Europe, laboratories were erected, where he continued his research and experiment for the perfection of a system of applied medicines, based on the theory of poisons in the blood as the origin key-note and text of his work the single phrase: DISEASE TO THE SCIENTIST TODAY MEANS SIMPLY A BLOOD THAT CONTAINS POISON. Announcements were made in the daily paper:

would no longer consult with patients either in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and for the sake of entirely withdrawing from all deerected in Boston. Only a few intimate friends in the profession

knew of the progress he was making, until in '94 he announced what he felt was the perfection of The free week at the offices of Doctors McCoy & Cowden closes that the famous physician weuld extend to the Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Dur- public generally the benefits that might be derived from his Discovery.

free. No pay received on any con- eminent medical authority, the presentation of a ystem of applied medicines based upon it attracted That all may know that the fa
State Board of Health of Massachusetts; Doctor Reach, the eminent surgeon; Doctor Chapin, president of the Rhode Island Board of Health, and

all may have an opportunity of test- avalanche of cures; such cures as were never known before in the practice of medicine; such ing for themselves Doctor McCoy's cures as the profession knew were possible by no existing methods; such cures as had never been worked before by surgeons or physicians.

The Avalanche of Cures. People, by long journeyings from remote sec-tions, testified to the vast public interest which portunity without cost to themselves, has been awakened. The formulation of a system of medicine, based on the discovery of the blood



Revere, Mass., testifies to Dr. Mc-Coy's skill in curing Liver Diseases.

origin by the one man in America most capable of the task, inaugurated, indeed, a new era in what is known as medical practice.

But the climax was not reached here. The dis-

covery and its application in a system of medicine was only the prelude to what was more wonderful, more impressive, to what will always be remem-bered as the greatest work of the Famous Phy-sician, to what in the public view will always be the capstone and the keystone arch of his re-markable life—the Discovery of a Cure for Deaf-

The Climax Not Reached. The Climax Not Reached.

In the application of medicines, based upon the blood theory, Doctor McCoy found that certain drugs, always regarded by the chemists as incompatible, were, in given and delicate proportions, chemical affinities. Such a chemical union he had long sought for in vain in his treatment of Ear Diseases. Straight upon his accidental achievement of this union he sent for several cases of Deafness, which he had noted as incurable in his own private practice. To the marvel of his collectures, their hearing responded at once to the application of this magical composition—they heard.

Birth of the Discovery of the Cen-

tury. Thus was born this wonderful cure of Deafness, and in September Doctor McCoy gave it to the public. Within a few menths his offices and laboratories in Boston became utterly insufficient to accommodate the crowds of people who sought his aid, and the throngs of physicians from other cities who sought to learn the means which he had summoned from nature to lead the afflicted from the Tomb of Silence to the World of Sound.

Now, as to the influences which have led Doctor McCoy to locate his practice in the city of Washington. This discovery of a cure for Deafness belongs not entirely to him; it belongs to the Nation, and that is why its first formal presentation to the world will be given from the nation's capital, from Washington.

The Honor for the Cure for Denfness

In the formulation of a system of medicine based on the blood theory, Doctor McCey had the assistance of the famous scientists of Europe, of the greatest laboratories on the continent, of the famous clinics and hospitals, where medical learning had the prestige of the centuries. The honor of its formulation and application was not all his own. It was a divided honor, but the discovery of the cure for Deafness belongs to an American, and it will remain in history to the credit of American science. It will be known for ages as the most wonderful achievement of this For That Reason Presented From Washington.

century, and history will record that it was accomplished by an American, a man who was born
on American soll, trained on an American farm,
taught in American public schools and colleges
and who gained his first fame and honor as a
physician in the American metropolis. This is
why the first formal presentation of Doctor McCoy's Discovery is made from the capital of
America—from Washington.

HONORED BY GREAT DOCTORS. (From Bosten Globe, Jan. 12, 1896.) Straight across the ethical barrier raised against advertising so many years ago, no one knows why, have been extended to Doctor McCoy today, in congratulation, the hards of the really great men in

he profession of medicine.

Since Doctor McCey's return from Europe Prof. comis, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Roach, Dr. Chapin and others just as eminout have hastened, even through the medium of the lay press, to pay cordial tribute to the skill of the Great Master.

THE MARVELOUS TRIBUTE OF THE PEOPLE, who have come long and tedicus journeys to obtain the benefit of the Master's power over disease, tells of more than faith in that power. It tells of un-broken confiderce in a professional honesty, never yet tarrished by deceit. They know they come to the ministration of that superb skill, for which no le has ever been spoken.

THIS PUBLISHED TRIBUTE OF THE DOCTORS the first in the history of American practice to be prid to any physician in the secular press-is more than a tribute to Doctor McCoy's skill, which has never yet been questioned. It is a tacit recognition, long delayed, of the truth that the treatment which Doctor McCoy gave the world ten years ago (in perfect, as he now frankly admits it to be) is eday the generally adopted treatment of the profession, and that just as surely and by the same token the treatment which Doctor McCoy is now offering, first to the people of Boston, will be the treatment of the future.

Dr. Chapin Interviewed.

Dr. Chapin Interviewed.

Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health and City Registrar of Providence, R. I., interviewed Friday by Isaac Kirby, Providence correspondent of the Boston Globe, regarding the cures of deafness with which Doctor McCoy has startled New England, said:

"I knew Dr. McCoy first as one of the students who passed the competitive examination for Bellevue Hospital in '78. It was in 1880 he graduated, after eighteen months in the ward of general surgery. I graduated at the same time.

"Joctor McCoy was a man of marked ability, and chose the general surgery ward, while I went into the medical department.

"I had a good opportunity to know Doctor McCoy while at Believue. His skill and energy, and his great desire for advanced knowledge and practice aroused my interest in him. He was a worker and took great pride in having his surgical cases come out all right. One case especially I remember in which gaugrene had set in in the foot, the thigh had swollen, and the gangrene had extended from the foot up to the base of the thigh. It was discovered that a clot of blood had lodged in a large blood vessel in the thigh. Doctor McCoy operated, and, to my surprise, had the patient out in the open air in a very short time.

"I should judge Doctor McCoy to be about forty years old. As for myself, I would call him in to attend me personally much sooner than many other doctors also might decry his advertising.

"As to your aston whether he would be liable to discover a care for deafness, I would all lime in would consider Doctor McCoy just as llable, and a little more so than any one I know, to discover such a cure. He is liable to discover something good in this as well as in any other line. Of course, it is a big question you ask me. There



Coy's skill in curing Eczema.

are many degrees of deafness, and many kinds of treatment. If it is a cure for absolute deafness then I repeat Doctor McCoy is just as liable to-discover that as any other man I know-physician, surgeon or otherwise."

From Professor Loomis. (New York World of Sept. 2d, 1894.)
Professor Loomis of the University of New York, the great specialist, speaking on the ethical grounds of physicians advertising, said in alluding to medical men who advertise: "Doctor McCoy, for incal men who advertise: "Docto" McCoy, for in-stance, is an able man, well educated, a thorough scientist and a first-class physician. He is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital. He advertises, does an immense business, is doing much good, and, as I understand, becoming rich."

From Secretary Harvey.

(Interview in Traveler, Nov. 16th.)

Hon. Edwin B. Harvey, the secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Medicine, said, after looking over the files of the office: "Here is the official record: 'John Creanp McCoy, graduate of University of New York, hospitals in London and New York'—why, he's had an excellent training. Here are his papers. They show an absolute mastery of the subjects submitted. He has obtained the highest mark in four of the subjects, and higher than was required in the other."

TRIBUTE FROM POETS. John J. Jennings of the New York World, having read the published accounts of the triumphs over Deafaces, has written the following. lines in commemoration of it.

riumphs over Deafaees, has written the foll nes in commemoration of it.

Go ask them, and they will tell How happiness stream'd thro' tears, When their loving volces fell Like music upon my ears;
How I daned and reel'd with joy, And thank'd the Gol of bliss, When again my wife's "I love you" I heard as I felt her kiss;
How I clasped the boy to my breast, And bless'd him, and drank each word, As he prattled the prayer I taught him, And every word I heard;
How the song of the bird in the cage, And the buzz of the chandeller, And the tides of noise in the street, And the tides of noise in the street, And the tick-tick-tick of the clock, And the sounds of feet in the hall Swept to my brain emotions
That thrilled my senses all.
And thanks were mingled with gladness
That back to my love I'd found
My way from the Tomb of Silence
Into the World of Sound.

Miss Miriam F. Lyon of Providence Rhode Island, who has been cured of deafness by this treatment, tells in verse of the joy of hearing

Out from a world of silence, Peopled only by shades That move in soundless rhythm Till their voiceless features fade— Out from a desert dreary, Peopled only by fears, That throng the lonely wand'rer Through all his lonely years—



Mr. Henry A. Mott. P. O. Wohner Mass., testifies to Dr. McCoy's skill in curing Bronchial Catarrh.

Out from a prison gloomy, Whose walls no echo give; Out from its cells so gray and cold "Tis punishment to live—

From the world and waste and prison Where the deaf are consigned to dwell, From the world and waste and prison, Earth's protoypes of hell—To the glad new world of voices, And sounds that long were dead, To the world of word and song and joy The Master's skill hath led.

The McCoy System of Medicine. 715 13th Street Northwest.

Dr. J. CRESAP McCOY, Dr. J. M. COWDEN.

Consulting Physicians. OFFICE HOURS, 9 a.m. TO 8 p.m. DAILY.

SUNDAY, 10 a.m. TO 2 p. m. For one week from this date all

THE MYSTIC SHRINE

Those Who Contributed to the Pleasure and the Emclent Com-

Almas Temple Gavent Lady's Night With

Great Success.

nd 6 Almas Temple, Nobles of the Mystle Shrine, gave a ladies' night at National Rifles' Armory last evening. Affairs of this sort have almost invariably proved a great success, but that of last evening surpassed all its predecessors in the character of the entertainment, the brilliancy of the gathering and the general good feeling that prevailed. The Shriners have a reputation to sustain as entertainers, but they even added to it last evening, and added considerably to their popularity with the fair

The special feature of the evening was a musical and literary entertainment, to which some of the best local talent conwhich some of the best local talent contributed. There were songs, recitations and fancy dancing, all of a high order. Among those who took part in the program were the Gridfron Quartet, composed of Alexander Mosher, Herndon Morsell, J. Henry Kaiser and William D. Hoover; E. B. Hay, Frank H. Cunningham, potentate of Acca Temple; William H. Conley, Fugene Coffin, Miss Miriam Stoddart, Mrs. H. Clay Browning. Mrs. W. Andrew Boyd H. Clay Browning, Mrs. W. Andrew Boyd, W. D. McFarland, John Tweedale, Miss Helen Winter and a quartet consisting of Mrs. Browning, Mr. McFarland, Miss Mc-Nelly and Mr. Kaiser.

Supper was served about 11 o'clock at small tables in the lower hall, and dancing was kept up until a late hour. Among the special guests of the evening were a number of out-of-town Shriners, mciuding Representative Curits of New York, Representative Jacob H. Bromwell, Representative Hilborn, Representative Thomas C. McRae, Representative Frank W. Mondell, Potentate Starr of Boumi Temple, Robert Downing, Henry Boykin, George Friedly, A. A. Warfield, Capt. Mushback, Mr. Fisher and Representative Tazewell Ellett, all of Acca Temple, of Ricamond, and Noble Braxman of Mecca Temple. In Charge.

The committees in charge of the various details of the affair were as follows: Executive-Harrison Dingman, chairman

Frank H. Thomas, Jesse F. Grant, William T. Galliher, Robert E. Constant, Ed H Chamberlin, George H. Walker, Harry Standiford, Andrew W. Kelley, J. F. R. Appleby, M. D.; George W. Baird, William Andrew Boyd, George W. Evans and George

Reception-George W. Baird, chairman; Fred G. Alexander, M. W. Bayliss, George E. Corson, R. B. Donaldson, David G. Dixon, Joseph H. Jocum, Noble D. Larner, Jesse W. Lee, fr., John Lockie, Alexander McKenzie, Henry S. Merrill, Myron M. Parker, George W. Pratt, James A. Sample, L. C. Williamson, L. C. Wood and Jose M. Yznaga.

Refreshment — William Andrew Boyd, chairman; A. L. Bliss, Thomas A. Chandler, William P. Cole, A. T. Coumbe, William E. Dennison, William B. Easton, William F. Gude, Charles W. Hancock, Edwin B. Hay, P. M. Hough, William M. Larcombe, Charles C. Lavens, F. O. M. Now. Charles C. Leavens, F. O. McNew, Thomas P. Morgan, jr., Fred S. Newman, John F. O'Neill, William H. Otterback, F. K. Raymond, J. M. Rieman, B. P. Rouse, E. G. Schafer, J. Henry Small, Sam C. Thompson and Charles E. Wood.

Hall—J. F. R. Appleby, chairman; C. H. A. Allender, Fred W. Behrens, Frank A. Butts, William A. Craig, William B. Creecy, John A. Batter C. Duff Lohn A.

John B. Daish, Walter C. Duff, John A. Ellinger, George E. Fleming, Ferd Gawler, Harvey Given, R. von Gluemer, Evan J. Gray, Ed B. Hesse, James A. Hunter, Sydney R. Jacobs, Jacobus S. Jones, Jesse B. K. Lee, James T. Macey, Lee Pitchiyn, Frank H. Quast, Webster Vinson, Thomas B. Walker and William J. Wallace. B. Walker and William J. Wallace.

Entertainment—George Gibson, chairman;
Bennett A. Allen, H. L. Briscoe, Joseph
Brummett, H. C. Browning, F. W. Buddecke, C. T. Caldwell, John C. Chaney, R.
W. Darby, Daniel Fraser, Alexander Grant,
W. E. Handy, M. D.; J. J. Harrower, S. B.
W. E. Handy, M. D.; J. J. Harrower, S. B.
William Messervy, A. Nailor, jr., Hege, William Messervy, A. Nailor, jr., George C. Ober, M. D.; James F. Oyster, J. William Palmer, William H. Rupp, Alex-ander Scott, S. W. Stinemetz, A. S. Taber, G. Taylor Wade and J. J. Wilber.

Floor-George W. Evans, chairman; J. Harry Cunningham, Ferd. Gawler, William Gettinger, William S. Knox, S. Ed Tomlinson, Benjamin Parkhurst and S. Stokes.

Theater Nuisances.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: I do not propose to discuss at length the question raised by "Women" in Monday's Star, as to whether stage-obscuring hats worn by the female sex (I think the term 'ladies' rather too complimentary to be applied generally to those who have no consideration for the rights, comfort or feelings of others) or the habit hard-drinkers have of going out between acts, is the greater nuisance to theater goers. It seems to me more profitable to pay atten-tion to the point as to whether both cannot

be suppressed.

As to the stage-obscuring hat, I do not believe it can be suppressed so long as there are women vain and fcclish enough to blindly follow every whim of fashionable folly sent across the Atlantic by the joint efforts of the milliners, actresses and demi-monde women of Paris, and proudly parale it at all times, whether it is becoming or not, or appropriate or wholly out of place for the particular occasion or place where it is worn. The only way to stop it is by the action of the theater managers themselves. They owe it to their agers themselves. They owe it to their patrons to require all ladies to remove their hats before being shown to their seats in any respectable place of amusement. There would be no more hardship or difficulty in enforcing this rule than there is in the observance by men of the unwritten law that their hats must not be worn in a theater. And such a rule, if laid down and announced publicly, could be enforced without difficulty. That is the rule in the first-class places of amusement in England and on the continent, and if the managers there did not enforce it the audience would very speedily see that it should be carried out. Let Messrs. Al-baugh, Allen and Rapley therefore get together and agree upon and announce such a regulation for the first and second floors of the places of amusement controlled by them respectively, and public sentiment would speedily and effectually second their efforts. The result would be much more attractive looking audiences, and peace and comfort prevailing where there is now dis-satisfaction and cursing, deep if not loud. As to the habit hard-drinkers have of going out between acts, that is not so easily checked while debasing human appetites are so hard to control. Fortunately, however, that nuisance is occasional, and lasts for a few moments only, and usually when nothing of interest is transpiring on the stage, whereas the stage-obscuring hat is a continuing interference, lasting during the whole performance, and usually most obtrusive at the most inopportune times. But the running out pulsance ought to be suppressed, all the same. The evil could be greatly lessened if people with an uncontrollable thirst only had consideration enough for others to always secure end seats. Or, if thereif are not end seats enough, they might join together and colonize themselves in one section of the house, so that their outgoings and incomhouse, so that their glatgoings and incon-ings would not disturb or inconvenience those who are able to slake their thirst with a glass of water-passed about by the water boys. If neither of these plans commends itself to the hard-drinkers, then peo-ple who are annoyed by their movements have a partial remedy in their own hands. They should invariably and sternly refuse to rise or make any other effort to allow

to rise or make any other effort to allow the bar-seeking contingent to easily pass from and to its seat in the middle of the row. This method could of course be enforced only at some expense to the corns and dresses of those who decline to rise, but if faithfully followed, the H.-D.'s would, it is believed, learn to control their appetites after a while, or resort to the expedient of carrying a pocket flask, from which they could recruit their failing energies when the lights are low.

A VICTIM OF BOTH NUISANCES.

March 31, 1896.

The "Day of Rest."

medicines given away. All consultations, advice and treatment free. which underlies the movement for Sunday

observance. Other correspondents have shrewdly obscured the issue by pleading for a "rest day" when a puritanical Sabbath is what they really desire to inflict upon a community already overburdened with laws which trench upon personal liberty. It was the same spirit of religious domination (in a more violent form) which established the Spanish inquisition, and which incited the Salem witch burning, the persecution of the Russian Jews, the butchering of the Armerians and other atrocities too numerous to mention. How wise our forefathers were when they wrote in our grand old Constitu-

when they wrote in our grand old Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

At the meeting reported in The Star of
December 10, 1895, Dr. Elliott, who seems to
be the leader of the movement, advises
against the use of the term "Lord's day,"
presumably to avoid religious prejudice
against the bill. He calls it "Sunday, a day
of rest" If it is only a "day of rest" be of rest." If it is only a "day of rest" h desires I would like to know whether h would consent to making Saturday the "day of rest," that being the day observed by more than one religious sect. It will not do to say that Sunday is the day observed by the majority. Congress has no right to force upon the people the religion of the majority. This is only one of the numerous schemes to make people truly good by act

of Congress.

The "day of rest" idea is meant to catch the support of the laboring classes. Con gress cannot legislate "snaps" for the work rgman. Such matters must be arranged by mutual agreement between employer and employe. Certain classes of business places cannot close on Sunday without great losses, which to a certain extent would inev-Itably be charged up to employes in reduced wages. Employes can always arrange for an occasional holiday. With most of them the trouble is too many furloughs and too much enforced idleness. It is not too much work, but too much idleness, that hurts. In seeking to compel the religious observance of Sunday Congress might succeed only in making a day of universal idleness. With all due respect to Dr. Elliott and

other good citizens who advocate the bill, I must say that the only safe rule is to le each man settle such questions for him-self according to the dictates of his own conscience, and without interference from THOMAS W. GILMER.

The Proposed Hospital for Incbriates

To the Editor of The Evering Star: We have always found that to insure th success of any important measure or re form is to have it advocated by your excellent paper. We therefore submit the f l owing, which we hope you will kindly in sert, or give the matter your attention: Some three week ago we read in The Star that the committee had reported favor ably on a bill to establish within the Dis trict an asylum or hospital for inebriates A measure of such importance should commend the earnest support of the community. There is no doubt that habitual drunk cnness in most cases is a disease which should receive treatment as other similar diseases of mind or body. There are asy lums for the insane. Those who have no will power whatever to resist the drink habit are almost as much in need of compulsory treatment as those who have entirely lost the use of their minds. The Keeley institutes are unavailable for most such unfortunates, for the reason that they are too expensive. Besides they received or ly volunteer patients, who have no need

to be confined while they try the experi-ment. There are hundreds of young men in this city of good families who have no other faults or vices except an uncontrol-able appetite for strong drink, which, in some cases, appears to be hereditary. Fo such there is no place in this great capital of the nation, except the work house, where they are classed with criminals and have to wear the "stripes," a degradation that takes from them what manhood they may have left. Yet they are not criminals and possibly not responsible for their conduct. If such are found after treatment to be incurable they should at least have a place of confinement that is greent and have the of confinement that is decent and have the advantages of wholesome religious and moral influences. Such an asylum could be made self-supporting, by providing suitable employment for each occupant and would become not only a great blessing to them, but an unspeakable relief and comfort to the many distressed mothers, who are to-tally without power to aid their loved ones

movement may also result in failure, unless the matter is urged. ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Physical Evils From the Division. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Your correspondent of March 30 mentions the old arguments on the impossibility of abolishing the social evil. I hope he and all others will join in the present effort to accomplish this abolition, however. As moralists are frequently regarded in the light of being bores, I will not now raise the moral aspect of the question; but all acknowledge physical suffering. And what terrible seeds of disease are planted in the "Division!"

Young men do not realize what may, and often does, happen to mar not only their own whole future, but that of their coming wives and descendants to the "third and fourth generation," simply from a lark in

It is a mathematical certainty that one who goes often to the "Division," or its like, will, sooner or later, become inoculated with a frightful disease. It is not a merciful disease like cancer, which kills fairly early and is seldom transmitted to offspring, but it causes a lingering, deathlike life, and is usually transmitted. Re-cently read in a New York paper a curse from a woman to her husband. She said "May you catch everything and live!" That is the sort of real curse found in the "Di-

Probably next to rum this disease in its remote stages causes the largest number of suicides. The mental depression, physi-cal and financial ruin and upbraidings of conscience lead to this result, as well as the real irsanity which sometimes occurs. Does not this physical view of the matter impress all present apologists for the "Di-vision" with a strong desire to make the effort, at least, to abolish it? If we can save only one young man and his possible progeny by our efforts we will have "done PHYSICIAN.

A Suggestion to Mrs. Booth-Tucker. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

If Mrs. Booth-Tucker wishes to save humanity she should have commenced at home with her six-weeks-old baby. SUBSCRIBER OF THE STAR.

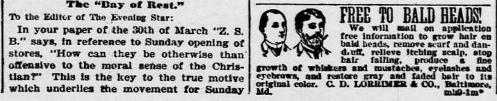
The Philosophy of Immortality. The subject, "Immortality, the Necessary Implication of Nature," was the topic for discussion at the meeting of the Society for Philosophical Inquiry held at Columbian University yesterday afternoon. Dr. Willam T. Harris, commissioner of education: Prof. Edwin Farquar, Rev. Dr. J. S. Kedney of Faribault, Minn., and Prof. Lester F. Ward participated in the discussion.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SICK HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigection and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsisess, Bad Tatle in the Mouth, Coated Torue, Pain in the Side, TORPHD LIVER, They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



BUFFALO LITHIA WATER THE GOUT WATER.

This Water Goes by Special Order to Paris as Well as to Hot Springs.

FOR URIC ACID DIATHESIS, GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEPHRITIC COLIC, CALCULI, ETC.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent for URIC ACID, says: "Nothing I could say could add to the well-known reputation of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER I have frequently sults in URIC ACID DIATHESIS, RHEUMATISM and GOUT, and with this object I have ordered it to Europe from Coleman & Rogers, of Baltimore. Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the Carbonate, the form in BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Nature's mode of sowater which has passed through Lepidolite and Spodumene Mineral formations,

Dr. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, Professor The late Dr. WM. F. CAR RINGTON of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New York; "For the past four years I bare used."

BUFFALO LITHA WATER has signally demonstrated its remedial power in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, URIO ACID GRAVEL and other maladies de-pendent upon URIC ACID DIATHESIS,

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of chronic Bright's Dis-

ease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects, with marked at least to a size that renders its passage Dr. ALGERNON S. GARNETT, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark .:

"My experience in the use of

contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.

"I have had excellent results from this "I prescribe"

"I prescribe"

"I prescribe"

tively easy." Dr. T. B. BUCHANAN, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:
"Send me five cases

"It not only eliminates from the ! lo d

along the ureters and urethra compara-

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is limited to treatment of GOUT, RHEUMATISM and that hybrid disease, 'RHEUMATIC GOUT' (so-called), which is in
Beauty of the Pharmeteid GOUTY patients to these Springs."

SPRING NO. 2. I have made use of this Water for GOUT in my own person and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering, with the most decided beneficial results. I take pleasure in advising GOUTY patients to these Springs."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

water in these affections, both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it. Of course the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their solvent properties.

"Hence it is a prophylactic as well as a remedy in NEPHRITIC COLIC and forming CALCULI, when due to a redundancy of LITHIC ACID."

"I prescribe

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

with great confidence in URIC ACID DIATHESIS, GOUT, RHEUMATIG GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

"When travelling it is my habit to use this water as a guarantee for getting a pure water."

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